

Bedford



Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

VOL. 32, NO. 42.

Poetry.



THE LITTLE GRAVE.

"It's only a little grave," they said,
"Only just a child that's dead,"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day.
Ah, they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would serve for an ample pall;
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The rosebud and its freight of clay,
But I know that darling hopes were hid
Beneath that coffin-lid.

I knew that a mother had stood that day,
With folded hands by that form of clay;
I knew that burning tears were hid,
"Neath the drooping lash and aching lid."
And I knew her lip, and cheek and brow,
Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I knew that some things were hid away,
The crimson frock, and wrappings gay;
The little sock and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue;
And an empty crib with its covers spread,
As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave, but, oh! beware!
For the world-wide hopes are buried there,
And ye, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried up with an only boy!

"SUMMER IS DEAD."

Hush! tell it not to the flowers and trees,
Whisper it not to the birds and the bees;
Let not the blossoms of crimson and blue
Hear the sad tale though its burden be true,
Summer is dead!

Hush! for the sea hath suspended its breath,
Feeling to catch the first sunbeams of death;
And the bright clouds that are passing away
Faint must drop tears could they hear what you say,
Summer is dead!

Aye! though her mantle of glory be still
Spread over garden and meadow and hill—
Though the rich bloom bath no touch of decay,
And the bee toils through the long sunny day,
Summer is dead!

Aye! it is ended! From forest and glen,
From cities alive with the conflict of men,
From the grass at our feet, for the now silent bird
From earth, sea and sky, in our spirits is heard,
Summer is dead!

So much of our glory and gladness is left,
We sigh not as those of her presence bereft;
Her crown and her garlands unfaded are hung
Where they dropped when awhile they were hung—
Summer is dead!

HOW GREELEY ENJOYED THE SERMON AT
SALT LAKE.—Horace is a philosopher without
doubt, and this way he enjoyed the Sabbath at
Salt Lake, a correspondent of the Syracuse
Standard relates as follows:

"We attended the Mormon Church this
morning. Preaching by Elder Orson Pratt.
Horace Greeley was present, and sat inside the
railing with the twelve Apostles. Mr. Barn-
es sat on one side, Judge Phelps on the
other, and Heber C. Kimball in front. Horace
took an exhausted survey of the female part
of the house, cocked his eye up at the speaker
as if he were looking at a giraffe, braced him-
self against one saint, leaned his head against
another, and went sound asleep, as if he had
been in bed, with his mouth wide open. I never
felt so proud of my native land as I did
when I saw its able representative treating the
whole thing with such silent contempt, by
"rolling into the arms of Murphy." (Irish
quotation from Heaton Mythology.) The
singing was decidedly Presbyterian—the or-
chestra consisting of one small organ and four
singers."

BENEDICT ARNOLD AND THE LAW OF
LIBEL.—Mr. Everett, in his 39th number,
(closing three-fourths of his whole series) says
of Arnold:

"I cannot refrain from repeating another an-
ecdote of him, recorded by Mr. Sabine, which
throws a dismal light on the reputation which
he held in a community where it might have
been expected, if anywhere, that he would
have been kindly viewed. After the revolu-
tionary war, he established himself in some
sort of business at St. Johns, New Brunswick,
which was principally settled by American
loyalists. His warehouse, and the mercan-
dise in it, being fully insured, were destroyed
by fire, and Arnold was charged in a news-
paper with having himself set fire to the build-
ing, in order to get the insurance, which was
largely beyond the value of the property. He
prosecuted the publisher of the paper for a libel,
laid the damages at thousands, and recovered
by the verdict of the jury two and six pence!
Such was the estimate formed by a
St. Johns jury of his probity."

Agricultural.



From the American Agriculturalist.

OCTOBER.

"Distant woods and hills
Are full of echoes, and each sound that strikes
Upon the hollow air, lets loose their tongues.
The ripples, creeping through the matted grass,
Drip on the ear, and the far partridge drum
Rolls like low thunder. The last butterfly,
Like a winged violet floating in the meek
Pink colored sunshine, sinks his velvet feet
Within the pill'd mullein's delicate down,
And shuts and opens his unruffled fans.
I softly wings the crow with solemn croak
From tree-top on to tree-top. Peebly chirps
The grasshopper, and the spider's tiny clock
Ticks from his crevice."—STEELE.

It has been well said that "Nature loves to
die in bright colors." The frost has hastened
the maturing of the leaf harvest, and the
foliage, that began to look "sere and yellow"
in the last month, is now all aflame with the
brilliant hectic flush that heralds the closing
scene. Look out upon these October woods,
so sadly beautiful, and yet never more full of
promise and life, than when life seems to be
departing. Here stands a grand old maple,
every green leaf faded, as we say, but really
brightened with all the cheerful hues in the
whole circle of colors—flaming scarlet, crim-
son, pink, violet, and yellow. It seems to
have caught all the graces of the sunset hour,
and like the god of day to make the last scene
the most glorious of all. The peppercorn is
not less brilliant, though less varied in its
coloring. The deep scarlet prevails over all,
and the Virginia creeper that clings to its
mossy trunk and limbs, rivals the gaudy color-
ing of the tree it has overgrown. Wherever
we see this clinging plant now, clinging to
trees, climbing up the face of perpendicular
rocks, or winding through deep fissures in the
ledges, it wears the same rich, attractive dress.
Though a common wild plant, and widely dis-
tributed, it is too generally overlooked in our
ornamental grounds. Nothing can form a
more beautiful contrast, at this season, than
this plant trailing over walls, along with the
European ivy.

Here is a hickory grove, rejoicing in the so-
berer tints of brown and yellow, and making all
our young friends rejoice in its harvest nuts.—
What boy's heart does not leap up at the good-
ly sight of the shellbarks, dispensing their
treasures by the bushel. Here they come, a
whole troop of boys and girls, with bags and
baskets, to secure the nuts, which the last
storm has dislodged from the loaded boughs.—
There the nuts lie in bright contrast to the
brown shucks that enclosed them. One of
them has a ladder and a pole. He will climb
into the tree-top, and save the next storm the
trouble of beating off the nuts for his brothers
and sisters. Possibly, too, he has heard of the
old proverb "A bird in the hand is worth two
in the bush," and thinks that these nuts will
be a great deal safer, in these days, in his bag
than in the tree-top.

The butternuts are close by on the hillside,
stretching out their broad limbs nearer the
ground, and are easily shaken and gathered.
These nuts are much larger than the hickory,
and, though less known in the market, are by
many preferred to the shellbark. But are im-
proved by cultivation, and we are glad to see
that our gardeners are turning their attention
to them. New seedlings have been procured,
improved in size and quality. It is not improb-
able that this field of improvement, when properly
cultivated, will give us as brilliant results, as
have been attained in the orchard and vineyard.
It is hardly twenty years since the improve-
ment of our native grapes has been generally
attempted, and already we have numerous
seedlings, promising candidates for public fa-
vor. These nuts, to our taste, are quite equal
to any thing imported, and are worthy of the
best efforts of our amateurs for their improve-
ment.

The chestnut is a more magnificent tree than
either of the former. In the forest it attains
a great height, and is particularly valuable for
its timber. In the open pasture, where it has
ample room and good soil, it forms a broad ex-
pansive head, making a striking object in the
landscape. The ground is now covered with
its burrs, and the brown nuts that have rattled
out of them, one, two, and three, from each
prickly encasement.

In the southern part of our country the chin-
quapin, or dwarf chestnut, is now shedding its
nuts. The tree is not more than fifteen or
twenty feet high, and the nut is smaller than
the chestnut, but has the same delicious flavor.
Here also the stately pecan, *Carya oliviformis*,
is scattering its treasures. This tree belongs

to the hickory family, and occupies the same
position in the bottom lands and valleys of the
rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, that
the shellbarks do at the North. It has the
same general appearance, but grows to a larger
size, and makes a broader head. The nuts are
oblong, very smooth, an inch, or an inch and
a half long, with thin shells. They are by
most persons regarded as superior to the best
shellbarks. They form an increasing article of
trade in Texas and Louisiana. Amateurs in the
lower Mississippi valley are beginning to raise
seedlings, and to improve them by cultivation.

Now also the hazels along the wells and
fences are dropping their nuts into the thick
bed of leaves, and the squirrels are rivaling
the boys in gathering them up for Winter
stores. The filberts of commerce, twice or
three times the size of the wild nut, are simply
cultivated hazel nuts. They are a good ex-
ample of the results of art bestowed upon
these wild nut-bearing trees and shrubs.—
There is hardly a more promising field open to
the horticulturist, than the improvement of
these farinaceous nuts, with which our country
abounds. By selecting seeds of the best va-
rieties, planting them in a good, rich soil, and
giving them generous cultivation, the most
gratifying results may be anticipated, none the
less valuable, because we shall have to wait
some years for the harvest. The choicest
products of nature are slow in maturing.

In all the harvests gathered at this season,
we see the wisdom and benevolence of the
Creator, providing for man and beast. "These
wait all upon Thee, that Thou mayest give
them their meat in due season." In the fruits
and grains gathered in Summer, we have juice
and starch preponderating to meet the wants
of the animal nature, amid heat and drought.
In the nuts and corn we find oil largely con-
centrated, preserving them from decay, and
furnishing the most desirable food for the cold
and dreary winter. Instinct teaches the squir-
rel, and many other tribes of animals, to lay
up these oily stores, either in holes in the
earth, or in the hollows of decaying trees, and
rocks. They have a full supply of the richest
food all through the Autumn months, and their
bodies are lined with a thick coat of fat,
to protect them against the cold. Thus they go
into Winter quarters, fully provided for all
emergencies.

The same provisions meet the higher wants
of the human family. Reason takes the place
of instinct, builds granaries and storehouses,
secure from frost and rain, wherein we hoard
our Winter stores. Many of the vegetable
oils pass through a refining process, and be-
come animal products, before they are deemed
fit for use. Thus butter is concentrated oil
derived from many grasses and herbs; and
mutton, beef, and pork are only different forms
of supplying the same aliment for Winter use.
In the great grain of our country, Indian corn,
it is a noteworthy fact, that the proportion of
its oil is measured by the latitude in which it
grows, showing, by analysis, the most oil in
Canada, where the cold is most intense, and
the least in Florida, where the reign of Summer
is hardly broken. The wants of our physical
natures demand a larger supply of oleaginous
food in cold climates, and the necessity is met.
Thus there is in Nature a fulfillment of the
promise of "strength according to our day."

Beautiful Allegory.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, was at one time
engaged in defending a man who had been in-
dicted for some capital offence. After an elab-
orate and powerful defence, he closed his effort
by the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When God in his eternal counsel conceived
the thought of man's creation, he called three
ministers who wait constantly upon the throne
—Justice, Truth and Mercy, and thus address-
ed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Jus-
tice, 'O, God make him not, for he will trample
upon thy law.' Truth made answer also, 'O,
God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanc-
tuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees,
and looking up through her tears, exclaimed,
'O, God, make him—I will watch over him with
my care through all the dark paths which he
may have to tread. Then God made man, and
said to him, 'Oh, man thou art the child of
Mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

The jury, when he finished, were drowned in
tears, and against evidence, and what must have
been their own convictions, brought in a verdict
of not guilty.

AN INDISPUTABLE WILL.—A farmer made
his last will and testament in words few but
significant: "I have nothing, I owe nothing,
and I give the rest to the poor."

If dull weather effects you, marry a warm
hearted girl, and make sun shine for yourself.
Bachelor will find this superior to either bil-
liards or burgundy.

"I hold it true, whatever befall—
I feel it when I sorrow most—
'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

From the Somerset Whig.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

A chapter or two on this county, might be
interesting to some of the readers of the Her-
ald, since it differs in almost every respect
from our own county. When we cross Laurel
Hill we find a country very much like our own,
but when we cross Allegheny we get altogether
out of our element, and into a country al-
together different from our own. The ascent
and descent of Laurel Hill are almost equal;
but the Allegheny is quite different, when we
reach the summit of the mountain from the
west, we look down on a country which may
very properly be called "down below." And
this country down below has many very in-
teresting features. Here is almost every va-
riety of soil; here are very steep mountains al-
most without end; here are springs, such as
would astonish any one who has never seen
them; here there is no coal (except Broad
Top), but plenty of limestone. Here on the
best of land, grows a scrubby dwarfish kind
of timber, such as is found on the very poorest
land in our county. Here the rains and
frosts are very sectional, while in our county
they are more general, here are eels in the
streams, and a variety of other things, very
different from our county, just over the Alle-
gheny, and why are these things so.

There are no doubt, reasons, but I don't
know whether I will be able to give them, but
I think the reason why the Allegheny is so
much steeper on the east than on the west, is
because the water has much more descent, and
consequently flows more rapidly and has more
power, so that it carries away the surface
material so much more rapidly than on the
west. On the east side the waters reach the
ocean in a distance of three or four hundred
miles, while on the west it does not reach it in
less than three or four thousand miles. On
the east of the Allegheny, the hills look bare,
and it seems as if the soil in many places is
carried off faster than the elements can form
it, by decomposing the rocks of which it is
formed, while on the west we have our glade
bottoms and thick soil, and more than that,
our coal basins which are regularly stratified
and well calculated to hold water and with-
stand its operations, and at the same time, the
heads of our streams generally glide along
smoothly, so that any matter which may mix
with it, will have time to settle again, before it
is carried far. But here are the rapid streams
all the time busy, which have worked their
way down to the lower and more easily denuded
formations, far below the coal measure, still
busy by rain and shine, carrying off small
particles all the time to the ocean, forming its
deltas there, and this I consider the reason why
this country is so much lower than ours.

In our county, being altogether in the coal
formation, our soil has generally the same ap-
pearance, but here it is very different. It has
almost every variety of color and quality, it is
red, yellow, black, sandy, slaty, clayey and
loamy; some very loose and some very tight,
and in consequence of this the productions are
also very irregular. The red soil is generally
a decomposition of limestone, and red shale,
and the yellow soil is almost a pure clay, while
the black is generally an alluvial soil—a mix-
ture of all other varieties where for ages no
doubt vegetable matter grew and decayed.—
The sandy soil is generally found along the
edges of mountains formed of sandstone where
for ages the sand from the rocks above, has
been carried down.

The slate soils are of different kinds, some
being well drained and others not. On chest-
nut ridge there is a soil of sand slate which is
well drained and very productive, while on dry
ridge it is composed of clay slate, not well
drained, and rather unproductive, around
chestnut ridge are a number of interesting
springs, several of which drive grist-mills all
the year. Where the water comes from is a
mystery to some, but to me it is plain.—
Some here advocate the opinion that it comes
from some distant lake, but that idea is cer-
tainly absurd and ridiculous, the water all
comes out of chestnut ridge. The surface is
very loose and porous, and at a small distance
from it, is a large strata of limestone, prob-
ably a hundred feet thick. This lime-stone is broken
and in many places decomposed, which is
evident from the numerous holes which are
sunk in the surface, caused by the limestone
being decomposed, and being carried off by
the stream of water which flows through the
ridge, and runs out at Trout's Mill, on the
north, and at Hall's Mill on the south.—
Springs are scarce in this county compared
with ours, but some of them are very large and
the reason why they are so, is on account of
the many underground passages of the water.
Bedford County is the best naturally drained
county I ever saw, which no doubt accounts for
the good crops of wheat, which are raised in
these sections.

The reason why the mountains here are so
steep, is no doubt because here the stratification
of the rocks generally, is almost perpendicular,
while in our county it is more horizontal. There
is every reason to believe, that at the time of
the formation of these rocks they were horizon-
tal too, but how they came into this upright
position, is more than I would undertake to ac-
count for now.

As for the coal, this country is certainly too
low to contain it. I contend that the top of
Allegheny mountain was once farther east than
it is now, this is evident from the fact that the
strata still continue to rise, till almost up to
the Cove mountain. As for Broad Top, it is a
curious relic of the coal measures, which has
puzzled almost all geologists, and I will not at-
tempt to say anything about it.

The reason why we have no eels in our wa-
ters is I believe because salt-water is necessary
for their reproduction and they would have to
go too far on our side, to get to it.

ORION.

THE OVERFLOWING CUP.

A company of Southern ladies were one day
assembled in a friend's parlor, when the con-
versation chanced to turn upon earthly afflic-
tion. Each had her story of peculiar trial
and bereavement to relate, except one pale,
and looking woman, whose lustreless eye, and
dejected air showed that she was a prey to the
deepest melancholy. Suddenly arousing her-
self, she said, in a hollow voice, "Not one of
you know what trouble is."

"Will you please, Mrs. Gray," said the kind
voice of a lady who well knew her story, "tell
the ladies what you call trouble?"
"I will, if you desire," she replied, "for I
have seen it. My parents possessed a compe-
tence, and my girlhood was surrounded with
all the comforts of life. I seldom knew an
ungratified wish, and was always gay and light
hearted. I married at nineteen one I loved
more than all the world besides. Our home
was retired, but the sunlight never fell on a
lover's one, nor a happier household. Years
rolled on peacefully. Five children sat around
our table, and a little curly head still nestled
in my bosom. One evening, about sundown,
one of those fierce black storms came on, which
are so common in our Southern climate. For
many hours the rain poured down incessantly.
Morning dawned, but still the elements raved.
The little stream near our dwelling became a
raging torrent. Before we were aware of it,
our house was surrounded by water. I man-
aged with my babe, to reach a little elevated
spot, on which a few wide spreading trees
were standing, whose dense foliage afforded
some protection, while my husband and sons
struggled to save what they could of our property.
At last a fearful surge swept away my husband,
and he never rose again. Ladies, no one ever
loved a husband more—but that was not trou-
ble."

"Presently my sons saw their danger, and
the struggle for life became the only considera-
tion. They were brave, loving boys as ever
blessed a mother's heart, and I watched their
efforts to escape with such agony as only moth-
ers can feel. They were so far off that I
could not speak to them, but I could see them
closing nearer to each other as their little
island grew smaller and smaller.
The sudden river raged around the huge
trees, dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks
of houses, floating cattle, masses of rubbish,
all went floating past us. My boys waved
their hands to me, then pointed upwards. I
knew it was a farewell signal, and you, mothers,
cannot imagine my anguish. I saw them all
perish, and yet that was not trouble!"

"I hugged my babe close to my heart, and
when the water rose to my feet I climbed into
the low branches of the tree, and so kept re-
tiring from it, until an All Powerful Hand
stayed the waves, that they should come no
farther. I was saved. All my worldly pos-
sessions were swept away; all my earthly hopes
blighted—yet that was not trouble!"
"My baby was all that I had left on earth.
I labored day and night to support him and
myself, and sought to train him in the right
way; but as he grew older, evil companions
won him away from me. He ceased to care for
his mother's counsel; he would sneer her en-
treaches and agonizing prayers. He left my
humble roof that he might be unrestrained in
the pursuit of evil, and at last, when heated
by wine one night, he took the life of a fellow
being, and ended his own upon the scaffold.—
My heavenly father had filled my cup of sor-
row before, but now it ran over. THAT WAS
TROUBLE, ladies, such as I hope his mercy will
spare you from ever experiencing."

There was not a dry eye among her listen-
ers, and the warmest sympathy was expressed
for the bereaved mother, whose sad history has
taught them a useful lesson.

Beautiful Extract.

Some fifteen years ago, Rev. John N. Maffit,
then in his prime, delivered a lecture which
closed with the following fine pages:

"The Phoenix, fabled bird of antiquity, when
it felt the advancing chill of age, built its own
funeral urn, and fired its pyre by means which
nature's instinct taught."

All its plumage and its form of beauty be-
came ashes; but ever would rise the young—
beautiful from the urn of death, and chambers
of decay, would the fledgling come with its eyes
turned towards the sun, and assaying its dark
velvet wings, sprinkled with gold and fringed
with silver, on the balmy air, rising a little high-
er until at length, in the full confidence of flight
it gives the cry of joy, and soon becomes a glit-
tering speck on the bosom of the aerial ocean.
Lovely voyager of earth, bound on its heaven-
ward journey to the sun!

So rises the spirit bird from the ruins of the
body, the funeral urn, which its Maker built;
and death fires. So towers away to its home
on the pure elements of spirituality, intellect
Phoenix, to dip its proud wings in the fountain
of eternal bliss.

So shall dead precious humanity survive from
the ashes of a burning world. So beautifully
shall the unchanged soul soar within the disc of
Eternity's great luminary, with undazzled eye
and unscathed wings—the Phoenix of immor-
tality—taken to its rainbow home, and cradled
on the beating bosom of eternal love.

We heard a good Methodist preacher once
say 'go on' in this way. 'As I was riding alone
once on one of those beautiful Western prairies,
with my dear old wife, who has since gone
to heaven in a buggy.'

"Come here, my dear, I want to ask you all
about your sister. Now, tell me, truly, has
she got a beau?" "No, it's the jaundies; the
doctor says so."

Counsel to the Young.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider
breaks his web twenty times, twenty times, will
he mend it. Make up your minds to do a thing,
and you will do it. Fear not if trouble comes
upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day
may be a dark one—

Troubles never last forever.
The darkest day will pass away.

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars;
if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven.
With God's presence and God's promise, a man
or child may be cheerful.

Never despair when fog's in the air,
A sunshiny morning will come without warning;
Mind what you run after! Never be content
with a bubble that will burst; or a firewood
that will end in smoke and darkness; but that
which you can keep, and which is worth keep-
ing.

Something startling that will stay
When gold and silver fly away.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger
will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may
set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give
you cause to mourn all the days of your life.—
Never revenge an injury.

He that revengeth knows no rest;
The meek possess a peaceful breast.

If you have an enemy, act kindly to him, and
make him your friend. You may not win him
over at once, but try again. Let one kindness
be followed by another till you have compassed
your end. By little and by little great things
are completed.

Water falling day by day,
Wears the hardest rock away.

And so repeated kindness will softer a heart of
stone.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy
that is whipped at school never learns his les-
son well. A man that is compelled to work
does not how badly it is performed. He who
pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his clothes
in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man
for me—

A cheerful spirit gets on quick;
A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions
and tigers, for we can get out of the way of
wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way
where we are. Keep your heads and hearts full
of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may not
find room—

Be on your guard, and strive and pray,
To drive all evil thoughts away.

A Pointed Sermon.

Many a discourse of an hour's length is not
half as good as the following from an eccentric
English divine:

1. Be sober, grave, temperate.—Titus ii, 6.
2. There are three companions with whom
you should always keep on good terms:
1. Your wife.
2. Your stomach.
3. Your conscience.
3. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and
happiness, preserve them by temperance. In-
temperance produces:
4. Domestic misery.
5. Premature death.
6. Infidelity.
7. To make these points clear. I refer you
9. To the Newgate Calendar.
10. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and
work houses.
11. To the past experience of what you have
seen, read, and suffered, in mind, body, and es-
tate.

The President in A. D. 1900.

The boy is now living who will be President
of the United States in 1900. He is about ten
or twelve years of age. His parents are in
humble circumstances, but of sterling traits of
character, and their son, is not one of those
city, noisy, boys that spend their days, even-
ings and Sabbaths in idleness and rowdiness.
On the contrary he is of a serious cast, is very
studious; and withal is well behaved.

Teacher, weigh well your responsibility! The
future President may be in that grammar class
that you think scarcely worthy of a respectful
attention. What boy of all our readers will
lay claim to this distinction? Recollect, the
future President is not found amongst the Sab-
bath breakers, the every-day idlers, the evening
rowdies, the blasphemous vulgar, or among
those that love and make a lie. He is not one
of those who pride themselves as being Young
America, and despise the authority of a father
or break away from the gentle restraints of a
good mother.

A Locofoco contemporary says that Democ-
racy is founded upon a rock. The prophecy of
the Psalmist alludes doubtless to these same
Locofocos. Paraphrased:
"On slippery rocks I see them stand,
While fiery billows roll below."

A poet, after Longfellow, gets off a poem,
of which the following stanza is a true speci-
men:
In the world's broad field of battle,
In the great barn-yard of life,
Be not like the lazy cattle—
Be a rooster in the strife!

A young lady whose name was Patty, being
addressed by a Mr. Cake, accepted him on the
condition that he would change his name, de-
claring that she would never consent to be cal-
led a "patty cake."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 14, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

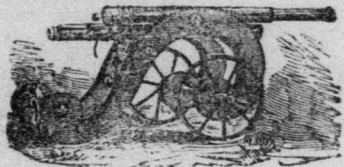
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

Glorious Victory!

Pennsylvania HAS gone TWICE in
Succession for the Opposition!
BRING OUT THE BIG GUN!



We have the proud satisfaction of announcing to our readers a great and glorious victory of the People's Party in Pennsylvania, and the total annihilation of the sham Democracy. Notwithstanding the often repeated boasts of Locofocoism that the Opposition never could carry Pennsylvania twice in succession, they have accomplished that hitherto unaccomplished performance. Next fall we will carry the State thrice in succession, as sure as the sun will rise in the East on that day, and just as certainly will the Opposition carry the President. Locofocoism is demoralized and broken up, and will never rise again throughout the whole North.

The following despatches from our friend, D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, are short, but expressive, on that point:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1859.

To Inquirer:—The returns from the elections on Tuesday are sufficiently full to leave no doubt that the Opposition have carried the State by about twenty thousand majority. Eleven Senators were voted for this year all of whom were elected by the opposition. The next Senate will stand twenty-two Opp. to eleven Dem. House sixty-five Opp. to thirty-five Dem. Opposition majority forty-one.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1859.

To Inquirer:—Ohio has gone Republican by a majority of fifteen thousand, with a large majority in the Senate and House. Iowa and Indiana are tending the same way.

THE RESULT IN BEDFORD COUNTY. Great Victory!

The election in Bedford County has resulted in the election of John Taylor, our candidate for Associate Judge, by a majority of about 36. The balance of our ticket is defeated by about 100 majority. This is a gain of about 50 since last year. G. W. Williams, notwithstanding the slanders of the Gazette, gains considerably over last year's vote. Williams and Walker are both re-elected to the Legislature. Boys, we have carried the principal candidates on our ticket this year, and a large gain over last year. One fire more, and the County is ours! We will give the returns next week, and will have more to say on the subject.

The San Juan Affair.

The misunderstanding in reference to the ownership of this small island in the Pacific, which is at this time threatening a great disturbance, may be traced to the loose wording of the Oregon treaty of 1846, made under the auspices of James Buchanan. This personage was Secretary of State when this treaty was signed, and it has been charged that it was through his advice that the Polk administration backed down from its ultimatum of 54 deg. 40 min., to 49 degs. The first article of the treaty reads as follows:

"ART. I. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, shall be continued westward along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the navigation of said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remains free and open to both parties."

The difficulty is that between Vancouver's Island and the main land, or continent, there are no less than two, and according to some accounts, three channels, instead of one, as contemplated in the treaty. This important fact was not known, it seems, to at least one of the contracting parties, at the time of exchanging ratifications. Mr. Buchanan does well to call to his aid the cool courage and diplomatic ability of Gen. Scott, who, it is to be hoped, is clothed with full power to settle the vexed

question without being compelled to submit to further dictation from Washington. In the hands of the old soldier, the honor and interests of the country are safer than when under the guardianship of the present imbecile administration.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Senator Broderick Killed in the Duel with Judge Terry.

CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—The overland mail of the 16th ult., reached Jefferson City to-day. The duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry took place, near San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th ult.

Broderick fell at the first fire, having been pierced through the lungs. He lingered till half past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he died.

The community was profoundly agitated by the melancholy event.

Judge Terry escaped unhurt.

During the political campaign, closed by the election on the 7th ult., Senators Gwin and Broderick hurried defiance at one another, while expressing their readiness to settle their private griefs in a private way, or in the manner usual among gentlemen. A duel was looked for after the election, and the report that they were to fight, therefore, excited no great astonishment, though the result was anticipated with intense interest. But instead of a duel between Broderick and Gwin, it turned out that the affair was to be between Broderick and Chief Justice Terry, of the Supreme Court. In the Herald, about two months since, the difficulty that occurred between Broderick and a lawyer named Perley, in which Judge Terry's name figured, was detailed in full, and the subsequent correspondence between Broderick, Perley and Keweenaw was also given in full. Broderick, on that occasion, at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, in San Francisco, said that Terry, (who delivered a speech at the Democratic State Convention attacking Broderick,) did not treat him well, and that if he had received his deserts the Vigilance Committee, when they held him (Terry) prisoner, would have hung him. He also said that when in that trouble, Terry received his active aid, and his (Terry's) conduct was a poor return for the services rendered him when he wanted friends. Perley challenged Broderick, and, as is known, he declined to fight, on the ground that Perley was an inferior. Soon after, Broderick announced from the stump that he would not accept a challenge before the election, but that after it was over he was ready for any of his enemies.

On Friday morning, the 9th ult., Broderick, was waited on by Mr. Calhoun Bonham, as the friend of Terry, who delivered a challenge to mortal combat. It was at once accepted, and it is understood the conditions agreed on were, that no person except the principals, seconds and surgeons were to know of the time or place of the duel; Broderick and Terry immediately left the city, a fact which soon became widely known and caused the greatest excitement. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the sole topic of conversation was concerning the contemplated fight. It seems that a correspondence was opened with the view of settling the difficulty. The report is that Broderick was ready to give satisfaction by stating that, although he used the language complained of on the spur of the moment and in the heat of personal debate, such were not the feelings of his heart. It is said this apology or explanation was not satisfactory, and a meeting was agreed on to take place at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th ult., the weapons to be six-shooters. At the appointed time that morning the parties were on the field in presence of about two hundred spectators and several police officers. The spot selected, near the Lake House, beyond the Mission, and in San Francisco county, did not turn out satisfactory to the seconds either in consequence of the nature of the ground or the presence of the police officers, who expressed their determination to prevent the duel taking place. Two other places were examined, when, at length, the party crossed the line into San Mateo county, and at a little after seven o'clock that morning fixed on the spot and commenced measuring the ground. The principals, with their seconds, in a few minutes took their appointed places. At this moment the Chief of Police and three officers interfered. One of their number went up to Broderick and presented a warrant for his arrest, while another approached Terry. They denied the authority of the officers to arrest, as they were out of the limits of San Francisco; but it seems that the warrant was endorsed by a San Mateo magistrate. After considerable time spent in deliberation, they surrendered themselves and were liberated on parole. Messrs. Broderick and Terry then agreed to appear before the Police Court at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 12th ult., the day before the duel. The result of that proceeding is a matter of little consequence now, as it did not prevent the hostile meeting.

It is said that Judge Terry resigned his seat on the Bench before leaving Sacramento. His seconds were Messrs. Calhoun, Benham and Thomas Hayes. Mr. Broderick's seconds were Messrs. J. C. McKibben and another whose name we do not know, but probably either Esmerie Colton, of Yreka, or Mr. John A. Moore, of San Francisco.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Some two weeks since, an elderly German fell during the night down a steep flight of steps and struck the side of his head against the wall at the landing. He was taken up insensible and carried to his room. It was found on examination, when he became conscious, that he was paralyzed in all those parts of his body below the neck, and that his neck was broken. He remained in this condition something over five days, conversing freely with his attendants, and describing to them all the sensations which he had. His attending surgeons, Drs. Thum and Goldsmith, we believe, made an attempt to set the neck, but were obliged to desist, on account of suffocation coming on whenever the head was brought into its natural position. Between the fifth and sixth days, the nurse undertook to move him for the purpose of changing his linen, and in doing so the head was unwittingly turned so that the neck was straight. Death took place instantly. But for this accident, there is no telling how long he might have lived. Altogether, the case is a most extraordinary one, and no doubt will, in due time, be published authoritatively in some medical journal.—Louisville Journal.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

From the Philadelphia Press. DEATH OF DAVID C. BRODERICK, OF CALIFORNIA.

When, several days ago, it was announced, by telegraph from St. Louis, that Senator David C. Broderick had engaged in a duel with Chief Justice David S. Terry, of California, and that the latter had paid the forfeit of his life, we refrained such comment as would have been natural under the circumstances; not, indeed, that a duel, with Mr. Broderick as one of the principals, was unexpected, because we knew that the life of this man had been sought by the myrmidons of the Federal Administration for the last two years, and we could not but conceive that, in a controversy between him and any one of their representatives, the chances would be entirely against the man who embodied independent thought and heroic devotion to principle, for the reason that Broderick was not a duellist. Courageous as it was possible for any man to be, he had not cultivated killing as a trade, and, while his convictions were such as would have led him to face death at any time, he never boasted of the accomplishment so peculiar to those who are in the habit of taking men's lives upon a punctilio. Perfectly ready at all times to give up existence for that which he believed to be right, he was not a proficient in the art by which desperate men, pistol in hand, can defend the wrong; and, living in a community where the tribunal of the duel was recognized, whatever his moral sentiment might have been, he was too physically and intellectually proud and brave to resist it. He, therefore, frankly accepted the trial, knowing that when he went to it he risked his life among those who were practised murderers.

We are now called upon to perform the painful duty of announcing, on the authority of late despatches from Jefferson City, Missouri, based upon information received by the overland mail from California—that the first report, as to the death of Chief Justice Terry, was unfounded, and that in the duel which took place on the morning of the 13th of September, David C. Broderick was mortally wounded, and died a few days after. This intelligence will occasion profound sensation in all parts of the country. Mr. Broderick was in every respect, a representative man; not simply a representative of his class, but of the great principle involved in the struggle between the people and the Federal Administration. Few men have attracted to themselves more devoted friends than David C. Broderick, and the news that he has fallen, in the very prime of life, a victim to the insatiable and insupportable malevolence of the Federal Administration, will be received by these gallant men with sad and heavy hearts. Mr. Broderick was not thirty-nine years old at the time of his death. It may be said of him that he died almost without a fault, for saving the susceptibility of his nature, and the excitement engendered by his earnest devotion to what he conceived to be right, he was, in all respects, a model for imitation. When, in a late speech in California, he announced that there was no man who had ever seen him under the influence of liquor, or at a gaming table, or in any house of doubtful reputation, and that during his long and eventful career he had discharged every obligation to society and his fellow men, he pronounced, without vanity, an unconscious eulogy upon himself, and the epitaph that may now be written upon his tombstone. Even in the midst of that wild and wailing canvass, when men stood ready to take each other's lives, and when he, of all others, was regarded as the signal embodiment of the great principle involved, there was no one bold enough to take issue with his statement, while all his friends and thousands of his foes were glad to endorse it.

The part sustained by Mr. Broderick in the struggle which took place between Mr. Buchanan's officials and that band of fearless Democrats who refused to sanction the shameful proscriptions of the Administration, attracted to him the confidence of the country, in the same degree that it aroused against him a malevolent and merciless antagonism. Himself a man of positive character, unbending will, and iron nerve, he neither shrank from the responsibility of his position, nor faltered, in a double sense, in maintaining it. He felt, from the moment his conscientious convictions placed him in hostility to the most flagrant piece of treachery in political annals, that he was entirely right; and he, therefore, gave no heed to consequences, but pursued a straight and onward course to the end. He adopted no new views, but held on with characteristic tenacity to the old teachings of the Democratic faith confident that if the sequel did not find him and his friends victorious, it would, at all events, fully vindicate them before the country.

Such a spectacle of firmness was a novelty in these days, but a still greater novelty was in reserve. From the moment that Mr. Broderick took his stand, he, and all those associated with him, became the objects of a series of persecutions of the most abandoned and savage character. For doing nothing more than maintaining a consistent and courageous adherence to repeatedly defunct Democratic principles, they have been traduced and vilified by every instrument that could be employed against them by the Administration. How Stephen A. Douglas was attacked is historical. The page that describes that achievement of the Federal Administration, foul as it is, is bright and clean in comparison with that which preserves for the amazement and indignation of posterity the record of the cruelty practised upon Mr. Broderick. Never before in this country have public men been so shamelessly hounded for the exercise of honest opinions.

Broderick began life surrounded with disadvantages. His progress had been a long, bitter battle with adversity. Thrown in early years among scenes which tested his endurance by teaching him many of the severest lessons of misfortune, he went to California, to use his own expression, that he "might rise above his class," and make for himself an honorable name. Reaching the new State when it was boiling over with all the elements of intestine tumult and innovation; when it was escaping from one condition of existence into another, he soon became an active participant in politics, and, by his energy and his courage soon acquired a place in the front rank of the remarkable race of men ten years ago attracted to the shores of the Pacific. In such a community no ordinary talents could succeed. The emigration from the older States was composed not only of intellect of the highest order, but of fiery valor and daring ambition. In the eager contest for promotion, in the strife for the lead, the weak and the corrupt had to give

way to the brave and the bold; and although Mr. Broderick, in achieving the Senate of the United States, after repeated failures, (having at least at one trial, been deprived of his seat in that body by the most unblushing fraud,) when he did reach it there was not a stain upon his character, and not a friend who did not feel proud of him.

He came into the Senate as James Buchanan came into the Presidency. The ballot-box which gave the one the electoral vote of California, created the Legislature which elected the other to the United States Senate. Broderick had been to Buchanan in the contest for delegates to the Cincinnati Convention a heroic and self-sacrificing friend. At the time this contest took place, no man wielded a larger share of power, honestly acquired, than Mr. Broderick; and this power he turned like a torrent into the Buchanan movement, thus contributing to the success of the Buchanan delegates to the Convention, while such men as Senator Wm. M. Gwin, Benjamin F. Washington, the Collector at San Francisco, and even Milton S. Latham, the Governor elect, stood off, either indifferent or hostile. On the arrival of Mr. Broderick at Washington, he soon found that his foes had got between him and the President of his choice, and that Mr. Buchanan, with that fatal facility so peculiar to himself since he has grasped the sceptre, had begun to listen to influences against which an ordinarily grateful man would have indignantly and heroically soiled his bosom. The very aspirants whom Broderick himself, when he held the Legislature of California in his hands, had carried into place, and who had voluntarily proffered to him the whole control of the patronage of his State, in return for his generous magnanimity, usurped this patronage with the assistance of the President, and attempted to degrade their benefactor. Separated from his friends by thousands of miles—many of whom relied upon him to care for their interests in the new dispensation of affairs—asking nothing for himself and having attained his place in the Senate by no unworthy means, an ordinary organization would have quailed under such a blow. But Broderick wrote back to California to tell the gallant men who had stood by him, that he found himself powerless at the Federal capital, and that they must bide their time.

To proceed to make this deliberate personal slight the basis of a war upon the Administration, no man in Washington was more capable or willing to give a disinterested and effective support to the President. No man more gladly responded to his promise of fair play to the people of Kansas; for no man had seen the great principle of Popular Sovereignty more triumphant, especially in its results in the organization of the State of California. But Mr. Buchanan, almost in a night, turned his back upon the right, denied his pledges to principle, written as they are, and were, all over the campaign of 1856, and in nearly every public document up to a certain period in 1857; and when he attempted to make his own metamorphosis a test upon his party, Mr. Broderick was found among the protestants. He raised his voice against this guilty act, and declared his resolution never to yield up his own honor at the bidding of the Executive.

Then began a crusade upon this man unexampled, as we have said, in political annals. The word was given to all the organs of the Administration to show no mercy to the resolute "rebel." He was singled out for disgrace and denigration. His name was held up before the people as a hissing and a scorn. The kennels were raked for epithets against him. The most offensive fabrications were published to discredit him. Every personal attribute was denied to him. The fact that he had begun life without the advantages of education was flung into his teeth, coupled with inconceivable insult and ignominy. Upstairs taunted him with his "low birth and iron fortune." He was in a sort of social quarantine. He was pointed at by the minions of office as a traitor, and more than once threats of personal violence were made, the fulfillment of which was only prevented by the fact that those making them knew they had to deal with a spirit as intrepid as the principle he held in his hands was irresistible. The departments were shut upon him. Although a Senator from a sovereign State, having rights which could neither be limited nor lessened by party lines, he was steadily excluded from all participation in the affairs of the Administration as if he had sat in the French Assembly. Nor was his own course in this crisis marked by violence or passion. It is to his credit, that while conscious that he stood almost isolated in the Senate, he preserved a wonderful equanimity and moderation of deportment. No man would have more heartily rejoiced if the Administration had retraced its first false step, and regretted its continuance in the path of wrong.

Before the close of the last Congress, however, the man had made his mark; ever upon many who had doubted him at the start; and when he left Washington, there were not wanting Southern, as well as Northern men, who voluntarily did credit to his integrity, his sincerity, and unyielding devotion to principle, as he understood it, and his unflinching opposition to all schemes of plunder. He returned to California, in company with Mr. McKibbin, only to find that the way had been prepared for him by his adversaries, and that the long arm of Federal power had been stretched out, holding forth the iron rod to lash him into submission, or to cow him into silence. It is impossible faithfully to describe to the people of the older States—even accustomed as they are to the insolence and profligacy of the office-holders of the Federal Government—the despotic control of the office-holders in the States of Oregon and California, and in the Territory of Washington. The millions appropriated by Congress, in almost every conceivable and inconceivable shape, under various pretexts, and expended under the eye of Mr. Buchanan and his satellites, are building up on the Pacific border an overshadowing official oligarchy, which penetrating everywhere, is enabled to crush out independent opinion, and to dominate over independent men. When the vast sums involved in the various mail routes—overland, isthmian, and oceanic—the hundreds and thousands expended in the surveys of public lands, returning scarcely a dollar to the public treasury; the management of the various Indian tribes; the fortifications of the coast; the navy yard, the docks, the public stores, the custom house, the mint, the post office department, the contracts for supplies of all kinds, naval and military—not to speak of the extravagant hopes engendered by the conflicts between the applicants for invaluable mines of gold, silver, and quicksilver, and the enormous

war-debt of Oregon and Washington;—when we reflect on all these things, we may readily calculate the chances of success of those men, who—however fearless and sincere, and however strong in the cause they advocate—have no wealth to oppose to such an array of patronage, and no offices to proffer to a community in a great degree dependent upon the bounties of the Administration.

In proportion as these immunities were conferred upon the representatives of the Administration in California, so did their sense of impunity increase. They felt that not only had Mr. Buchanan clothed them with imperial prerogatives and placed in their hands almost incalculable treasure, but that, no matter how they might outrage public sentiment and prostitute sacred principles—so that all was done in the name of the Administration—they should be protected from punishment and responsibility. Hence, Mr. Broderick placed himself under the flag of Popular Sovereignty and resistance to Executive dictation—his flag he found flying on his arrival, ably supported by some of the first intellects in California—the cry was raised that he must be excommunicated, that not only had he forfeited all claim to position in the ranks of the Democratic party, but that his life was forfeited. In the fulfillment of this purpose, their first attempt was to engage him in a personal quarrel, at the beginning of the campaign. He declined the challenge in a frank and explicit letter, leaving it to be inferred that he would fight the battle for the right bravely to the end, and then would be able to act without compromising others.

What transpired in this campaign is also a matter of history. That Mr. Broderick should speak plainly was to have been expected after all that had taken place in Washington and in California. But it was evident that he was a marked man. Any one who has paid attention to the California newspapers will remember how frequently it was predicted that he would be shot down in the streets.

We have noticed, during all the campaign which terminated in September in California, a number of articles, in Administration journals threatening the contingency which has at last arrived, and in one newspaper an individual was referred to (we cannot say whether Judge Terry or another person) as having been designated as the executioner of David C. Broderick. In this connection it may be well to add that the Mr. Perley who challenged Mr. Broderick at the beginning of the canvass (which challenge he declined) had been the former law partner of Chief Justice Terry. The reader will perceive, from the whole history of the last two years, that, so far as Mr. Broderick was concerned, it was a foregone conclusion of the Administration that he should be sacrificed. Their purpose in this respect, unhappily for them, has not been concealed.

The manner in which they attempted to involve Stephen A. Douglas in a personal quarrel at the Federal capital is familiar to all men. Their outrages upon the independent men in the House, who refused to acquiesce in their abandoned betrayal of principle, are equally notorious. During all of Mr. Broderick's participation in the movement against the Administration on the Territorial question, his friends felt that his life was in constant jeopardy, and when he left for California he seemed to be impressed with the fact that he never would see them again.

Many years ago the American people were profoundly excited by the Gilley duel. A young Representative in Congress, for certain words spoken in debate, was entrapped into a conflict which he was too intrepid to refuse, and went out upon the field and was slaughtered. But Jonathan Gilley fell for an Administration, and in a personal difficulty; David C. Broderick has yielded up his life for a sacred principle. If he had surrendered to the blandishments of the Administration, he might today be living among his numerous friends. It was only because he refused to compromise the truth, and to abandon his solemn pledges, that we are now called upon to mourn his untimely death. Thus has closed a pure, beautiful and stainless life! Thus has fallen the first great martyr to the political principles of the campaign of 1856! We ask the arch-traitor to those principles if, in his old age, and in the sunset of his life, he can feel that his hands are clear of the heart's blood of David C. Broderick!

ARMIES FATAL TO FREEDOM.—Are we resolutely to shut our eyes to the lessons of history on this subject? How were the liberties of Rome destroyed? Precisely in this way—the extent of her conquests compelled her to maintain immense armies in her remote provinces; and these, when summoned back, became the willing instruments of tyranny at home. "The decline of Rome," says Gibbon, "was the natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness. Prosperity ripened the principle of decay; the causes of destruction multiplied with the extent of conquest; and as soon as time or accident had removed the artificial supports, the stupendous fabric yielded to the pressure of its own weight. The story of its ruin is simple and obvious, and instead of inquiring why the Roman Empire was destroyed, we should rather be surprised that it had subsisted so long. The victorious legions, who in distant wars acquired the vices of strangers and mercenaries, first oppressed the freedom of the republic, and afterwards violated the majesty of the people."

But, much more recently, and much nearer home, we have had a warning example, which it would be the height of infatuation to overlook. There can be but one sentiment, and that of deep execration, at the atrocious and dastardly attempt lately (1858) made upon the life of the Emperor of the French, but amid all our horror and indignation of that crime, we must not forget that the state of things in that country is such as no friend of freedom can look upon without bitter regret. Every trace of liberty has vanished. The noblest minds of France are either in exile, or so fettered, gagged and humiliated, that they dare not give any utterance to their thoughts. And by what means has a country of thirty-six millions of souls, certainly among the most intelligent and civilized on the face of the earth, been brought to this condition of abject political servitude? What was the instrument of their enslavement and degradation?—The Army of Algeria. It will be found that this is strictly correct. The officers, who were the ready implements for suppressing every trace of liberal institutions in France—your Bageauds and St. Arnolds—were men who had been trained in that school of African conquest.

The men who had fleshed their swords upon the Arabs, were equally ready, when occasion came, to strangle the liberties of their own country, and to sweep the streets and boulevards of Paris with their dastardly and deadly fusillades.—Herald of Peace.

THE ROYAL HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, OF AUSTRIA, AND BRANDENBURG, OF PRUSSIA.—The celebrated House of Hapsburg, to which the Imperial family of Austria belongs, is of Swiss extraction. It originated in the canton of Argaw. The family built a lofty castle, which, from its height and rocky position, obtained the name of Hapsburg, or Haur-castle. It still exists. The proprietors of this castle kept extending their influence, until they became the most powerful family in Switzerland. In 1273, Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg, was elected Emperor of Germany. His family retained the throne up to 1805, when they renounced the title of Emperor of Germany, and became Emperors of Austria.

The House of Brandenburg, the royal family of Prussia, also grew up from a humble beginning.

In the early middle ages there was gradually formed, in the north of Germany, a State called the Margraviate of Brandenburg, of which the old city of that name, on the Havel, was the principal place. The reigning family of this petty State having become extinct in the first years of the fifteenth century, the then Emperor of Germany, (Charles IV.) gave it to his son Sigismund, who succeeded him on the throne of Germany. Sigismund, shortly after coming to the throne, resolved to have a Council of the Church convened, which took place at Constance, a city of the empire, and lasted from 1415 to 1419. Being much in want of money for the holding of this council, he sold the Margraviate of Brandenburg to Frederick, a burgrave of Nuremberg and Count of Hohenzollern, a petty principality, which lies almost in the centre of the modern kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the southern part of Germany. Frederick took possession in the north, and became the founder of the present royal family of Prussia, which is often called the House of Hohenzollern.

THE WISCONSIN BEAR FIGHT.—The bears seem to be coming up thicker and faster in the northern counties of Wisconsin. The Prairie Du Chien Leader says, Mr. Orson Jackson saw one a week ago, in the town of Cobles. Edward Davis says the Kickapoo woods are full of them; that they kill the hogs before the farmers' eyes. Several have been shot near Mount Sterling. Saturday week a large one was seen on the Grant county side of the Wisconsin, opposite Bigdope. In Grant County, near the line, a little fellow, 14 years old, shot a big black bear. The leader heard that a woman and child were partly eaten by a bear up in the pines, on the Kickapoo, but the information is not entirely reliable. Out in Curtis' Settlement several were seen week before last, and one was killed. A bear was seen by Mr. Barker the other day, within five miles of Madison, and he stood with his fore paws on a fence by the roadside, and quietly surveyed Mr. Barker as he passed. He afterwards went into the woods. Several were recently seen near Sauk City, and one was killed by a son of Mr. Allen on the farm of J. Fauser.

ELECTRICITY IN CATS.—The extraordinary electrical character of the cat is well known. On a cold bright day, if a cat be stroked, the hairs of her fur bristle up, and electrical sparks issue therefrom, accompanied with a slight crackling. It appears that the animal may be so saturated with electricity that it will give a severe shock to the holder. In order to obtain this result, the cat should be placed on the knees and one hand applied to its breast, while the other is employed in stroking its fur. Crackling and sparks soon makes their appearance, and in a short time, if the party continues to stroke the animal, he will receive a sharp electrical shock that may be felt above the wrists. The cat seems to suffer as much as the experimenter, for on giving forth the shock she springs to the ground in terror, and seldom will permit a repetition of the same process.

It is stated that Col. Fremont has written a letter, declaring that he is not and will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860. He is represented as closing his letter in following language:

"I consented to hold that relation in 1856, against my better judgment and will, but I was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess that the 'bauble,' as it might have been called by Oliver Cromwell, possessed attractions which I could not well resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification, and annoyance I then encountered, if the reward were to be ten thousand presidencies."

The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Willard Salisbury of Delaware; James W. Grimes of Iowa; Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky; Kinsley S. Bingham of Michigan; John C. Ten Eyck of New Jersey; Thomas Bragg of North Carolina; H. B. Anthony of Rhode Island; A. O. P. Nicholson of Tennessee; J. W. Humphreys of Texas.

The St. Louis Democrat says that upwards of four hundred slaves leave that State every week, nearly all of whom go to the South, and argues that this draining must soon rid the State of Slavery. The gross receipts of money in Missouri from this source, this year, it is thought will amount to millions of dollars.

In awarding the premium of three silver spoons to three babies born at one birth, who were exhibited at the recent National Fair in Chicago, President Tilden delivered a speech concluding with the advice: "Go thou and do likewise."

The town elections of Connecticut have just taken place. A very large majority of the towns heard from have elected Republican Boards, and some of them show unexpected and gratifying gains upon the vote of last year.

Col. Benton once said that Mr. Douglas's coat tail was too close to the ground for him ever to be President.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Twenty-five years ago a woman, seduced by a farmer in Albany, gave birth to a little girl. She afterward went to Columbia county and married a mechanic, while the farmer also wedded and prospered. In course of time, the girl came to the city as a servant, and, a short time since, married a young man here. The farmer coming to town with produce, was attracted by the girl's appearance, and led to a course of inquiry which resulted in establishing the fact that she was his lost daughter. His wife had never known of his criminal love, and he dared not reveal it to her. For several months he wrapped the secret in his own breast, till at last paternal affection would no longer allow him to remain silent, and he made himself known to his daughter, told his wife all, who wisely forgave him and consented to receive her as one of the family. The daughter is happy in the possession of a father's love, and will be joint heir of his property.

MLANE'S VERMIFUGE IN TEXAS.

Hear what the proprietor of the "STAR HOTEL" has to say of the wonderful effects of MLANE'S Vermifuge.

"STAR HOTEL," CLEVELAND, TEXAS, Aug. 22, '54.

Messrs. FLEMING BROS.

I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the "Star Hotel" to get some of your "Vermifuge," and after taking a few drops, they were all well. I have given them to my young man, my little girl, who was weak, and my poor boy, who was sick, and they were all well. I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the "Star Hotel" to get some of your "Vermifuge," and after taking a few drops, they were all well. I have given them to my young man, my little girl, who was weak, and my poor boy, who was sick, and they were all well.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTSBURGH, PA.

All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. MLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, in this colored Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of Sept. 23, 1859. FLEMING BROS.

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CONQUERED.

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life, most of them may be traced to a disordered condition of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, are in most cases from this cause. Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by Dr. S. H. Haze, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that these Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy, as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasms, &c. We now record the fact, that persons who find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Douloureux, or Nervous Headache, the misery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the morbidly halting condition of depressed spirits, or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain. Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are, one box, \$3; two boxes, \$5; twelve boxes, \$24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage. Direct your communications to, S. H. HAZE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hood's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and stockholders throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. May, 27-1v.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd ult., in Schellburg by John Smith, Esq., Mr. JOHN FISHER, to Miss ANN O'DONNAN, all of Schellburg.

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN, CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, P.I.

WE have just received a large and carefully selected stock of

PAUL AND WINTER GOODS

which are determined to sell low for cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part: Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Men's wear generally in great variety. Dress Silks, Printed Merinos, Saxony Plaids, Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures. Success of the newest and most elegant styles. Hosiery and Gloves in great variety. Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Tickings, &c., &c., an extensive assortment. Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Quebec and Glasgow. Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold exceedingly cheap for cash or prompt payment.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and over

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examination of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

Texas as heretofore prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Ephraim Foster, administrator of the Estate of Richard L. Foster, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the first day of November, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Mann Esq., executor of the last will, &c., of William Maiken, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the second day of November, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Oct. 14, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on

Saturday, 12th day of November, next, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, all that valuable farm, late the residence of Philip H. Hoover, dec'd, situate partly in Juniata and partly in Napier Townships, adjoining lands of Jacob Dill, Henry Horn, Peter Hillegas and others, containing

182 acres, more or less,

about 90 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, and other out-buildings; located on the public road between Schellburg and Buena Vista—is well watered and includes a large amount of first class meadow land, and plenty of fine timber; it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or as one farm.

TERMS:

One third to remain in the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs; one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in one year, without interest—payment to be secured by Judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

For further information, parties interested are referred to John P. Reed, of Bedford, Pa.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Oct. 14, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the late residence of Abraham Ritchey dec'd, in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford County, the following real estate:

ONE TRACT OF LAND

containing one hundred and one acres, patented, adjoining lands of W. Hartly, widow Weis and others, with

Good Stone House

thereon, large barn, 1000 bushels and other out-buildings, two good apple orchards containing upwards of three hundred trees grafted, choice fruit—about 80 acres cleared, and part first rate meadow, with good running water at the house and also in the barn yard.

Also 16 acres of land adjoining the same, with about 4 acres cleared, the balance well timbered—this property is situate within a half mile of the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, and one mile of the Bedford Railroad, 6 miles east of Bedford and within two miles of Bloody Run; the land is limestone of the best quality.

TERMS

of sale will be made known on day of sale and attendance given by

ABRAHAM RITCHEY, Executor of A. Ritchey dec'd.

Oct. 14, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1859, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John Cessa, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Solomon Harcelroad late of Colerain Township, dec'd, to wit:

Adam Harcelroad, residing in Millin Co., Pa., Solomon Harcelroad, residing in Wisconsin, Wm. Harcelroad, residing in Blair Co., Pa., Elizabeth, wife of Henry Miller, residing in Bedford Co., Pa., Benj. Harcelroad, a minor, and David Harcelroad, a minor, residing in Bedford Co., Pa., all of whom are the children of John Harcelroad a brother who is dead, Margaret a sister, and wife of Wm. Ott, residing in Bedford Co., Pa., and another sister, residing in the county of Adams, Pa., now dead, and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 21st day of November, next, to take or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said Solomon Harcelroad, at the valuation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 7th day of Sept. A. D. 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest: Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Special Notice.

FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.

J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected stock of

PAUL AND WINTER GOODS

which are determined to sell low for cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part: Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Men's wear generally in great variety. Dress Silks, Printed Merinos, Saxony Plaids, Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures. Success of the newest and most elegant styles. Hosiery and Gloves in great variety. Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Tickings, &c., &c., an extensive assortment. Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Quebec and Glasgow. Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold exceedingly cheap for cash or prompt payment.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and over

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examination of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

Texas as heretofore prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Ephraim Foster, administrator of the Estate of Richard L. Foster, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the first day of November, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Mann Esq., executor of the last will, &c., of William Maiken, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the second day of November, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Oct. 14, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on the premises, on

Friday the 4th day of November next,

the following described Real Estate, late the property of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford Co., dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion Farm, situate in South Woodbury Township, in said County, containing one hundred acres, about 80 acres of which are cleared with a good log house, wagon shed and other out-buildings, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, John Furney and Everade.

One other tract of land, situate in Middle Woodbury Township, in said County, containing 80 acres, more or less, 45 of which are cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, O. E. Shannon and others, with a log house and log barn thereon erected.

Also one tract of timber land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley containing thirty-five acres.

The above described property situated in a good neighborhood, near Woodbury and Bloomfield Furnaces, convenient to market, well watered and excellent quality of land. Terms of sale, one third of purchase money to remain in hand of purchaser during the lifetime of the widow by paying her the interest thereon annually, one third of the remainder to be paid in hand on confirmation of the sale and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest to be secured by judgment.

Attendance will be given by

DANIEL BARLEY, Guardian of the children of David Barley, dec'd.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Money to Invest,

AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEINER'S EMPORIUM.

WHAT the Bank won't do, we will, at least so far as discounting for goods is concerned.

No better investments can be made, as you will see by the following prices:

Mohair, De Beige, 10 cts. per yard.

De laine, 5 cts. " " " " " "

De laine, 5 cts. " " " " " "

Fall and Winter Shawls, 175 cts. " " " " " "

Cassimeres, 31 cts. " " " " " "

Boys wear of all kinds, 12 cts. " " " " " "

Broad Cloths, \$1.75 " " " " " "

Cassimeres, 62 cts. " " " " " "

Hats and Caps, 25 cts. " " " " " "

Hosiery of all kinds &c., as cheap as any thing else.

Coffee, 12 cts. " " " " " "

Sugar, white and brown, 12 cts. " " " " " "

Molasses and all kinds of Groceries in proportion.

Goods that won't break, with care. Hardware of all kinds, Cedar Boxes, Brown's Baskets, Trunks, and a little of everything on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds will wear better than any you can give them. Call and see for yourselves.

No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Bedford Store and Tin Depot.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Cooking Stoves.

of the latest style among which may be found the

Baltimore Air Tight, 3 sizes, Royal Cook " 4 " "

Hop " 2 " "

Kellogg " 2 " "

Victor " 2 " "

Summer Rose " 2 " "

Premium " 2 " "

Which are so arranged as to be useful for wood or coal, and are warranted to perform satisfactorily, or no sale.

Also, a large assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves of good styles, and various sizes.

Tinware of every description and Russia fire Board, repairing and job work done to order, with dispatch.

The public are invited to give him a call and examine his stock, which he will sell low for cash, or marketable prompter.

Oct. 7, 1859.—3m

GEO. BLYMIRE.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, pecans, nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Egg, walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, caramels, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and peppery spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, limestone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, wheeling tools, saws, tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stone, shoe and scrubbing brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flash brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monies, pocket and travelling books, bonnet and round gun combs, "rinding" for the combs, brackets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spoon cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, chairs, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and spawls, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEPTAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—22

Swan City College

\$40.00

PAYS for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

875 Students attending daily, March, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

\$500 to \$1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in 1858.

Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address,

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the Estate of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to

JONATHAN HORTON, Adm'r.

Oct. 7, 1859.—4

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land, being the Mansion Place, situate in said Township, adjoining lands of Barbara B. Steckman, Philip Redding, Mrs. Switzwelder and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres, and one half acre, and allowance, one other tract, adjoining the above, patented in the name of John Steckman, containing thirty four and three fourth acres, and allowance, one other tract, situate in same township, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dieken, Jacob Mills, Elizabeth Fletcher and John Weitzer, containing two hundred two acres and eighteen perches, and allowance, Part of a tract of land, surveyed on a warrant, in the name of Mathew Taylor, and also one other tract of land, adjoining John Fletcher, Leonard Nygum, Jacob Barkman, James Mountain and Philip Snider, containing one hundred and fifty nine acres and eight perches, and allowance surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Will, patented to S. M. Barclay.

Leaving issue Eleven Children to wit: John Steckman, residing in Fulton County, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Sarah, intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Steckman and James Steckman all residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the said premises, on Thursday the 20th day of October 1859, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, September 23, 1859.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS John Lashley, late of Southampton Township, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in said Township, of Southampton, Bedford County, containing about one hundred acres, in two lots, about 50 acres, cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and kitchen and log barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Hams, the said Wm. Lashley, married Naomi, who has since died, and eight children to wit: Robert Lashley, residing in Allegheny County Md., Arnold Lashley, residing in Bedford County Pa., John Lashley since dead, late of the state of Ohio, leaving issue the number and names of whom are unknown, also Lashley since dead, without issue, leaving a widow Harriett, since married to Dan'l Means of Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Abraham Johnston, both dead leaving issue one child to wit: William Johnston, who resides in Allegheny County, Md. Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Fletcher, since dead, leaving issue two children to wit: John S. Fletcher, residing in Bedford County and Philip Fletcher, residing in Kookuk, Iowa, Sarah, intermarried with James Baker, residing in Columbiana County Ohio, and Wm. Lashley, of Bedford County whose interest in the Real Estate in the above described tract was sold to D. E. Shannon, Esq. of Bedford, by the Sheriff of Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the said premises, on Tuesday the 18th day of October 1859 when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Sept. 23, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, at the late residence of James Moore, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford Co., dec'd, on

Friday the 28th day of October next,

the following Real Estate to wit:

That tract of Land whereon the said James Moore resided at the time of his death, situate in the Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Cuppet, William Cuppet, Michael Moser and others, containing 324 acres and 81 perches and allowance, with a good log dwelling house, log bank barn and other out-buildings—Also one other dwelling house on the South of said tract—there are two good apple orchards on the premises, two springs of pure water, and running water in the barn yard, with a large portion of land cleared and in a high state of cultivation, part first rate meadow. The above land is limestone of a superior quality, situate West of Chestnut Ridge, within 6 miles of Schellburg and 12 miles of Bedford. The land will be divided into two tracts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered, as divided, or together, as may be most advantageous.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN, JOSEPH GRIFITH, Exrs. of James Moore dec'd.

N. B. Will be sold at the same time and place, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat and Hay.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by
DAVID OYER.
If paid in advance, \$1.50; within the year, \$2.00; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for \$1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forborne. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. SELBY MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Office on Pitt Street one door West of the "Union Hotel."
June 10, 1859.—14

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

W. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

Job Mann, G. H. SPANG,
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel's office and opposite the residence of M. J. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1, 1854.—14

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
74 WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
Office one door West of the Union Hotel.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENNA.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to an Entire Set.
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the lat. and most approved principles.
TERMS moderate, and all operations warranted.
April 8, 1859.—14

DR. J. S. ESHELMAN,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonville and vicinity.
Night calls promptly attended to.
Pattonville, March 18, 1859.—2

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C. Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

1859.—DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.—1859.
Full Stock of SILK GOODS,
Full Stock of SATIN GOODS,
Full Stock of FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable FALL SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, &c., &c.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STREETS, PHILA'D.
N. E.—Black Silks, White, at low rates.
Burgundy Daily from New York Auctions.
Sept. 9, 1859.—3m

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET ST. WARE, PHILA'D.
Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions:
Have constantly on hand an assortment of
DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Shoulders, Hams, Slices, Cheese, Beans, &c.
Sept. 16, 1859.—3m

Stray Hogs.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber, some time in August last, two Sows, (now with pigs,) without particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and remove them as soon as possible.
DANIEL STRAYER.
Middle Woodbury, Sept. 28, 1859

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandise.
Sept. 15, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 2, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
including all the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black, and Fancy Colored plain and side Band Cassimers, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chambrays, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Chiffons, 1 oles, Barages, French and Lisle Thread Gingham, Silks, Hose, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mantillas &c.

CHEAP CARPETINGS
Rag, Lining, Venetian, Half Wool, also Floor Oil Cloths, &c. Our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
cannot be surpassed in the County for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES
Rio, Laguna and Turkey Coffee, N. Orleans, Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molasses, Golden Syrup, Teas, Chocolate Oils &c.
Our stock is very complete, and we shall be happy to exhibit our goods to all who may favor us with a call, whether they wish to purchase or not. To good and reliable purchasers our terms are as usual: viz: prompt settlements, by money or note every 15 days. All kinds of Country Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.
May 6, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,
AND
Produce Store,
(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church.)
CUMBERLAND, MD.
A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superior Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscovado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores. Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.
April 8, 1859.—14

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
Rev. John Lyon, T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., Principals.
THE Fall session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 16th September, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter.
It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.
The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to the community.
The spacious brick house, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Watson has been secured for the purpose of the Academy.
A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.
The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.
Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.
TERMS: \$200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches. TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: \$6 English branches, \$7.50 Classical do. &c. Sept. 2, 1859.

Carriage and Wagon-Making,
WILLIAM WEISEL.
HAS commenced the business of Carriage and Wagon-Making, in the village of
Charlesville, Bedford Co. Pa.
Attention will be given to Repairing, Painting and Trimming. Work will be put up in the best and neatest styles, and at moderate prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Charlesville, June 10, 1859.—2

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having sold out his Store to J. B. Williams, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. All persons having accounts standing upon said books will please settle the same, either by cash or note, and those having notes which have been standing from year to year, will please lift them.
JACOB BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Bedford Co. Pa.
Sept. 2, 1859.—2m

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.
Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856.—14

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNA.
JOHN E. CASTNER,
Proprietor.
May 6, 1859.—14

New Jewelry.
THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.
DANIEL BORDER.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a housewife." To be had at
DR. HARRY'S.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded and sent, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.
August 6, 1858

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
Bedford August 6, 1859.

SWAIN'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to
Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:
THE VERMIFUGE,
For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,
For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of
FEVER AND AGUE,
preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivalled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.
Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa.

P. R. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take care to get Dr. M'Lane's Pills prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one trial of Vermifuge for Southern States postage. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. F. C. Reamer & Wm. H. Watson, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.—22

MR. SICKLES ACQUITTED!
A City, Mr. Sickles has been acquitted, and I. M. SHOEMAKER, Esq., has succeeded in getting their stock of goods, which is very large and cheaper than ever before sold in Bedford. Consisting in part of
Black and
Fancy Silks, Laveilla
Cloths, Debrige, Chiffons, Du-
cals, Dolaines, Calicoes, Gingham, Bar-
gees, Checks, Alpaca, Flannels, Shetlands, Plain and
Barred Cambrics, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Lawns,
Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Ribbons, Muslins, Tick-
ings, Checks; a large assortment of
Men's and Boys' Wear, from
12 1/2 cts. up to Linens,
Silkings,
Black and Fancy Cassimere, Cloths, Hats and Cap-
s, &c., &c., &c.
A large assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
cheaper than ever.
A good supply of Carpets, all colors and prices, single and double carpet chain, looking glasses, umbrellas, clocks, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
Such as Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Essence Coffee, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Soap, Green and Black Tea, Shad, Bluefish, Knives, Spoons, Candle Wick, Rice, Chocolate, Candy, Mustard, Whole, Linseed and Fish Oil, Buckets, Tubs, &c., cheap for Cash and Produce, and to punctual customers a credit of 6 months will be given. That a thing has been officially tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the
Greatest Improvements of the Age!
Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unvaried success excepted.
This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.
This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel. Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part. The wheel must be then mended, the spokes re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.
In the present improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured to an iron hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all
WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.
This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them an almost unending life.
LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS
besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.
The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM O'NEAL, Agent.
Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Plastering Laths!!
THE undersigned having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price \$1.50 per thousand, 8 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.
Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.
WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 10, 1854.—22

FRUIT CANS! FRUIT CANS!!
THE subscriber has on hand a new lot of SEAR-ROE Cases for putting up all kinds of fruit, which he offers at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere. One quart cans, 12 1/2 cents; three pints, 18 1/2; two quarts, 25 cents. Country merchants supplied at a discount. They are convenient for persons living in the country, and warranted to be equal to any others now in use.
GEO. W. BLYMIRE.
July 15, 1859.—3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices.
CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
Bedford August 5, 1859.

BLOODY RUN HOTEL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
WM. DIBERT, Proprietor.
HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best market produce, and the BAR will contain the best of LIQUORS, and his STABLING, which is large, will be attended by a careful hostler.
May 27, 1859.—3m

FRENCH BUREAU
MILL STONE MARK FURNITURE.
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand FURNITURE of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade. Complete satisfaction guaranteed for a very article sold. Millers who prefer the solid BUREAU, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France.
Address
WM. H. KEPNER,
Harrisburg, P. O., Pa.
April 8, 1859.—6m

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 14, 1858.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
Such as Constipation, Inward Pile, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flustering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing, Flustering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 416 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers in all the United States, Canada, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
For sale by Dr. F. C. Reamer & Resmer & Wm. H. Watson, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.—22

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,
HAYING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice
Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of
Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Poisons and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. PATRONS MANUFACTURERS—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Medlar's Life Pills and Phlegm Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicine, Falmstock's, Roben-sack's and other verminifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand a large stock of historical geographical, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.
Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.
BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality—Pocket Books and Port Monnies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety. Stationery, &c., &c.
Lamps and Lamp Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use; Wolff's Scheideau Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Jan. 28, 1859.

IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.
THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far exceeds all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been officially tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the
Greatest Improvements of the Age!
Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unvaried success excepted.
This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.
This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel. Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part. The wheel must be then mended, the spokes re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.
In the present improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured to an iron hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all
WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.
This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them an almost unending life.
LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS
besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.
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Address
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Dec. 14, 1858.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

PERMANENT OFFICE.
Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,
DRS. C. M. FITCH and J. W. SYKES
HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
And may be consulted at their office,
NO. 190 PENN STREET.
Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.
AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) in all CONSUMPTIVE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CURABLE COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Femal Complaints, etc.
DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.
No charge for consultation.
A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.
March 18, 1859.—14

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Wm. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.
Common English Branch, including common, each \$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each 2 00
Latin and Greek, each 2 00
German and French, each 1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50
Ornamental
Drawing Colored crayon, and water colors, each 2 50
Hair and wax flowers, each 5 00
Painting 5 00
Pencil work 3 00
Embroidery 1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument 10 00
Board \$1.75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.
The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the principal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washburn & Bannan would most respectfully lay the same to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for
GRIST AND SAW MILLS.
Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple Mills Cook kettles, tin plate, and coal stoves, sled and sleigh wash tubs, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.
PLUGS.
Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.
Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the special attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landstiles to suit all ploughs in general use in this country. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere. We are determined to meet the immenseness of the times, we will sell LOW FOR CASH, on country produce. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.
March 4, 1859.—14
SHIRES & JORDAN.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE
Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GROCERIES of all kinds and Quality,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."
June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also the place of business, such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1850.
The map could not be ready for delivery in less than about a year and a half.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUTP, JOHN J. SCHELL,
REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.
DRAFTS bought and sold. Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa. John Mower, Esq. " John Cessna, Esq. " Ross Forward, Somerset, " Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., " Jno. Watt & Co., Pittsburg, " J. W. Curly & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jokey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

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Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.
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Latin and Greek, each 2 00
German and French, each 1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50
Ornamental
Drawing Colored crayon, and water colors, each 2 50
Hair and wax flowers, each 5 00
Painting 5 00
Pencil work 3 00
Embroidery 1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument 10 00
Board \$1.75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.
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PLUGS.
Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.
Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the special attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landstiles to suit all ploughs in general use in this country. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere. We are determined to meet the immenseness of the times, we will sell LOW FOR CASH, on country produce. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.
March